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OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN THE STATE.

The Maryland Farmer.

A Weekly for the Farmer, Fruit-Grower & Stock-Raiser.

Vol. XXVIII.

BALTIMORE, January 23, 1891.

No. 4.

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A LONG WINTER

Is before you, farmer friend, and
a Dollar invested in this Journal
WILL BE WELL SPENT.

The Maryland Farmer.

Vol. XXVIII.

BALTIMORE, January 23, 1891.

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APPLE ORCHARDS.

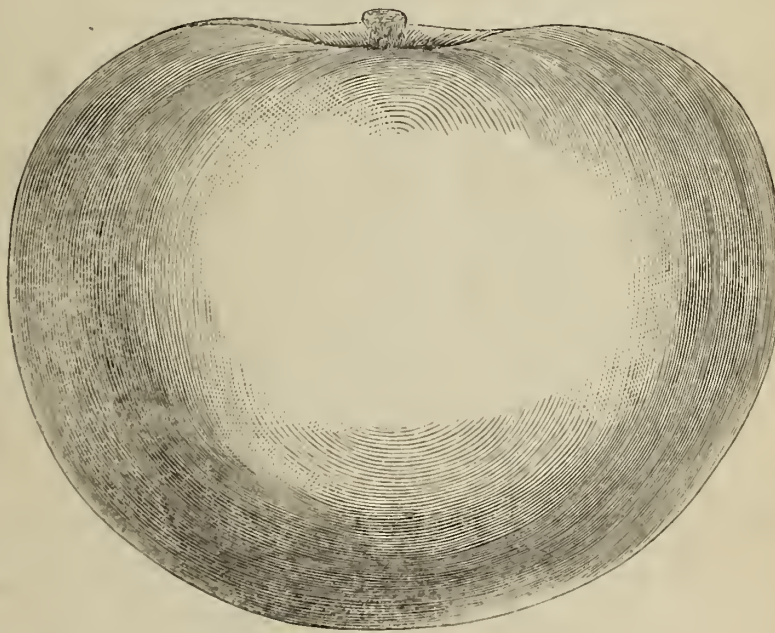
A writer in the *Agricultural Epitomist* says upon this subject: Select for the orchard the most suitable piece of land at your command, regardless of the fact that it would be valuable for other purposes. Avoid very poor land as far as practicable, and always avoid very wet land. Comparatively rough land will often make a valuable orchard, but on such locations it requires more labor to take care of the trees, and to keep the land up to a requisite point of productiveness to insure large crops of good apples. Plant your trees with much care so that all of them will grow; incline them toward the two o'clock sun; whenever any trees are lost, re-plant. Some varieties may be planted from twenty to twenty-four feet, while others, on strong soils may be allowed thirty; but twenty-five is about right for the average orchard. Give your trees good cultivation, especially while young, and even when old they should not be allowed to go long at a time without cultivation. Of course, if the land is good, it may be sowed in clover and pastured with some sort of stock, which will not injure the trees. But where crops are raised and taken off, care must be taken that the soil is not too much impoverished to keep the trees sufficiently thrifty, whether before or after they are of bearing size.

If the trees are not growing rapidly enough, then the land must have some stimulant—lime, ashes or other manure. When it becomes necessary to manure trees, the material used should be scattered over the land at least as far from the trees as the roots extend.

An orchard once badly stunted seldom, if ever, entirely recovers; and even if it should, there has been a loss in time that can not be replaced. An orchard should receive its cultivation as early in the season as practicable, so that the growth of the trees can be made early, and have time to ripen up thoroughly and be ready for our hard winters, which sometimes come when they are unprepared to stand the extreme cold, as in 1872-3, which followed a very wet July and August, causing the trees to grow late and preventing their ripen-

ing up properly. A little pruning is required on almost every tree, but the operator should know why he prunes, in order to know where and how to do the work. In pruning the tops of trees while yet young, all sharp forks should be destroyed by cutting out the limbs that can be best spared, and whenever two prominent limbs start out from the main stem so close together that their future growth would eventually cause them to clash, one of them should, of course, be cut out while small. Some varieties grow in such a manner that many of the leading branches require shortening back to make the tree grow sufficiently stocky. Others require only some of the longer branches to be cropped in order to keep the tree in a comely shape. Just enough should be done to make the wood grow where you want it, and to prevent its

growing where you don't want it. If this light pruning is properly done while the trees are comparatively small, they will need but little when they grow older—"as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." Some varieties, of course need much more cropping, pinching and thinning than others, but they should have careful attention while small, so that it will never become necessary to cut off large branches when they get older. To avoid cutting off large branches, or have your trees and fruit



down on the ground, after bearing a few heavy crops, you must start your branches a little higher than has been the practice with many within the last twenty years. All water sprouts should be kept rubbed off from time to time while yet small, and all suckers putting up from the roots should be kept cut off while young and tender.

When the young orchard is growing thriftily, some parties become impatient waiting for apples. But just hold on! They are only getting ready to do more for you after a while. They are developing large limbs, large trunks and large roots and strong constitutions, in order to stand the wear and tear of the hard times coming. Don't resort to root pruning, except in very extreme cases, or you will ruin the future value of your trees.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK-RAISING INTERESTS.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1891.

NEW JERSEY FRUIT CROP.—The year 1890 goes on record as the poorest fruit year New Jersey has seen for a long time. Whilst some varieties failed entirely, others produced sparingly, with very few producing anything like a full crop. Our tree fruits were nearest a failure—peaches entirely so, cherries ditto, and very few apples or pears. Strawberries did fairly well, and with higher prices than usual were more satisfactory. Currants, half to two-thirds of a crop, and ready sale. Raspberries and blackberries—crop light, and made small receipts. Grapes were our most promising crop early in the season, but their prospects were much reduced by unfavorable weather and the prevalence of mildew, rot, and anthracnose. Frequent rains and damp weather prevented perfect setting of the clusters that otherwise promised well some varieties bailing entirely from this cause. The mildew we successfully fought by spraying with sulphate of copper solutions. The rot was shut out by bagging all clusters that were worth the trouble, which ensured us a fair crop of such varieties as escaped the vicissitudes of the weather. The anthracnose we have not yet learned to manage, so we were at its mercy. With all these enemies to combat, the fruit grower has a hard task to find a fair compensation for his time and labor. On the whole, the tillers of the soil have to "scratch for a livin'" as hard and as much, if not more, than any other class of our citizens. If reports be true, this condition that confronts us is well nigh national in extent.

Out of over fifty kinds of grapes in bearing the most satisfactory the past season were Niagara, Worden, Cottage, Wilder, Barry, Aminia, Moore's Early, Telegraph, Merri-mac, Clinton, and Ives, about in the order named.

Concord, Brighton, Vergennes, Martha, Lady, Delaware, Goethe, Salem, Cambridge, etc., sometimes good, were nearly or entire failures.—*Cor. American Horticulturist,*

EDITORIAL.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

Our issue this week contains a lengthy report of the Harford county club's late session. This society is one of the most active and instructive farmers' clubs in the State. Next week we promise a full report of the Horticultural meeting and plenty of other good matter. We have some more good ensilage reading that we had to postpone to next week. Tell your neighbors of the MARYLAND FARMER's repleteness of farming matter and urge them to subscribe.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance at Ocala, in December, there were present delegates from outside organizations who urged that, inasmuch as the object of the Alliance and their own organizations were kindred, there should be a conference with a view to forming some sort of a confederation to secure united action in a common cause. Accordingly delegates were appointed to meet in Washington. This meeting so appointed has been taking place.

It will readily be seen that it will require the most tactful management to handle this heterogeneous assembly, and only wisdom of the highest order can hope to mold the extreme and extravagant demands of the several elements of this convention, with any united and efficient action. A glance at the resolutions just passed by the joint convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor of Ohio, will give some idea of the weighty questions which are to come before the new organization and are to be the issues on which it will make its stand. The Ohio Convention, and it may well be taken to represent the ideas of the advocates of the new party, demanded the abolition of the national banking system, an increase of the circulating medium to \$50 per capita, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, the governmental purchase and control of all the railroads and telegraphs in the country, the election of President, Vice President and Senators by popular vote, the passage of the Conger lard bill, that the charters of all monopolies and trusts should be amended, and that subsidies both State and National should be opposed. However, should the leaders of this movement succeed in keeping their following within any reasonable limits, they may accomplish much. Many of the questions which they are to pass upon are living, burning issues of the hour. There is an unmistakable feeling among the people, that our legislation has been shaped too much in favor of capitalists and monopolies, and that the masses, the working men, and farmers, have been ground into the earth to enrich a favored few. The feeling is growing stronger every day and is the bottom and foundation of the third party movement. That it is destined to be a mighty factor in our politics, no one can doubt. Whether it will be altogether for good, will depend largely upon the wisdom which the exigency shall develop in its leaders. It certainly has the elements of strength and justice, and while, like blind Samson, it may pull down the walls on friend and foe alike, it is certainly bound to make its power felt.

GOVERNOR JACKSON on Tuesday issued a call for a state immigration convention to be held in Baltimore on February 18th. He says: "Much interest developed during the last few years in most of the Southern states, and in some of them great good has resulted from proper effort. In accordance with this, a state convention is hereby called to consider the subject of immigration, and the interests of Maryland therein, the same to meet in Mozart Hall, in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February, 1891, 11 o'clock a. m. All citizens of the state interested in the subject are invited to attend, and it is recommended that all land and improvement companies, and neighborhoods in which there is much surplus land for sale, should provide for proper representation in this meeting."

Immigrants of the right class are what are needed here, and no better place can be found in the country than in Maryland. Our soil, climate and the ease with which good markets are reached, are well worth every immigrant's careful attention. We earnestly hope that this opportunity of discussing these advantages may be well attended to and ways and means of the best be decided upon.

THE fourth annual session of the Peninsula Agricultural Society held at Easton, Md., closed Thursday. The new officers are president, Col. E. L. Martin, Seaford; first vice president, J. S. Harris, Kent county; vice presidents, New Castle, Dr. J. J. Black; Kent, Del., Dr. Henry Ridgely; Sussex, Charles Wright; Cecil, George Biddle; Kent, Md., N. Barnard; Queen Anne's, John B. Brown; Talbot, James L. Binning; Caroline, J. W. Kerr; Dorchester, Isaac H. Wright; Wicomico, J. C. Phillips; Somerset, L. L. Waters; Wicomico, George W. Covington; Accomac, E. C. McGrath; Northampton, Dr. Brockenborough. The next annual meeting will be held in Dover, Del., on the second Tuesday in January, 1892. The session was well attended and much discussion called out upon prominent questions. We will give full account of the proceedings next week.

WHILE the peach crop of New Jersey was a general failure this year, Edward Warden of Hunterdon county is not troubled thereby, however. On this little thirty acre farm that is worth less than \$2,000 he raised \$15,000 worth of peaches. For years he has had little success, but this summer his was the only farm in the state that gave an abundant crop. Speculators attempted to assure him that peaches were a drug on the market, but he read the papers and knew better. Day and night he and his three sons watched the crop armed with shot guns, and finally they made a profit of 750 per cent. on the land at its actual value.

A GOOD CROP ANTICIPATED.—A recent letters from Wilmington, Del., says: Peach-growers throughout the State predict a good crop during the coming season. They contend that the cold weather is favorable, as it retards premature development. Growers who have not had crops of peaches since 1888, and some of them longer, say they feel reasonably certain that the 1891 yield will be large.

HARFORD FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The third annual Harford County Farmers' Convention was held in the Court House, Bel Air, on Friday, January 9th. It was more largely attended and more interesting than any of the preceding conventions. The convention was called to order at eleven o'clock by the President, Mr. George E. Silver. The other officers were as follows: Vice-Presidents—W. T. Sawyer, Wm. P. Trimble, Wm. B. Baker, Charles W. Michael, Charles L. Vail, Wm. Webster, Thos. Butler, Chas. H. Streett, Arch. Wilson, Hugh E. Jones, Henry A. Osborn, Dr. W. W. Hopkins, Geo. R. Stephenson, Wm. E. Hanway and Wm. E. Robinson. Secretaries—Wm. L. Amoss and Joseph T. Hoops. Treasurer—Samuel S. Bevard. The President, on calling the convention to order made an excellent address, in the course of which he said: "A great need with farmers is more frequent intercourse with members of their own profession. The application of steam, chemical force, etc., making its influence felt in agriculture as in other departments of industry, in the increase of articles produced, has had the inevitable effect of proportionately decreasing their value. To counteract this evil farmers should bring both brain and muscle to bear upon their profession. Foresight and economy should be exercised in every department."

Prof. Henry E. Alvord, President of the Maryland Agricultural College was then introduced. He delivered an interesting address on the subject of cornstalks. There are, he said, ten specially noted corn growing States, in which more than one tenth of the cultivated area is corn. Of these states, Maryland and Delaware are the ones east of the Alleghany Mountains, Maryland being the corn centre of the Alleghany slope. The state raises from fifteen to sixteen million bushels annually—not a high average only a little more than twenty bushels to the acre. The grain is worth from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000, to say nothing of the fodder. The more thrifty a community is the more attention they pay to corn fodder. Corn stalks are as well appreciated in Harford county as anywhere, yet there is waste. He described the most general methods of harvesting corn—one being topping and stripping and the other cutting off the stalks. In Maryland, he believed two thirds of the corn is harvested by the first-named method, and it involves waste and extra labor. The different parts of the corn plant are equally valuable. The professor cut a naked corn stalk into four nearly equal parts, and showed the result of the chemical analysis of one pound of each of such parts. The first was water, of which the driest stalk contains 1½ per cent.; the others were the carbonaceous part or starch, the woody fiber, proteine or the nitrogenous portion, and the vegetable oil. Analysis shows very little difference in the percentage of these various substances in different parts of the corn stalk. Each joint contains the germ of an ear of corn and if a man leaves two or three joints on the stalk when he cuts it, he has left the portion which contains the greater part of heat producing properties, which is wanted at this season of the year. There is more nitrogenous matter in the blades than in the stalks and more fat and starch in the but, than in the blades. The husk is less valuable than any other

part. There is two-thirds as much starch in the stalk, even in the butt, as in shelled corn, or corn-and-cob meal. There is one-half as much proteine or nitrogenous matter in the corn plant as in shelled corn. A little more than two pounds of corn fodder, entire, is equal in food value to one pound of shelled corn or corn-and-cob meal. The average yield of fodder is about two tons per acre. Of this quality it is safe to say that 1,000 pounds of the butts of corn stalks per acre are left standing on the ground. This is equivalent, on every acre, to 400 pounds of corn meal. This is equal in the entire State to 200,000,000 pounds of corn meal left out of doors and wasted every year—enough to feed 2,000,000 cattle every year. The Professor showed a jar of dried corn stalk, ground to a fine meal, saying that it would make good buckwheat cakes. He estimated that the corn stalks wasted on every Maryland farm would be enough in value to pay the annual taxes on the farm. This great loss can be saved—first, by cutting the corn off close to the ground and saving it in the best possible way. In feeding it should be cut into half-inch lengths. Stock will then eat ninety per cent. of it. If cut into two inch lengths, stock will not eat the joints, which contain valuable heat-producing matter.

In answer to a question Prof. Alvord said he had not tested the economy of feeding pulverized corn-stalks, but would prefer one of two other ways—one was to soften the stalks before feeding and the other, to convert them into ensilage. Mr. Henry Macatee asked Prof. Alvord if he considered it best to make ensilage or cut and feed the fodder dry. Mr. Macatee remarked that he makes more milk feeding cut dry fodder than he did from ensilage which was cut in the roasting ear state. Prof. Alvord said there is less food, pound for pound, in dry fodder than in that from a silo, but it was unfair to compare one year or one cow with another. The younger you cut ensilage the more you lose. The best way is to cut it from the root at the time the ear is taken off. He recommended cutting fodder into small pieces and packing it in hogsheads, where it will ferment, become soft and should be fed immediately, or it will mould. The joints will then be eaten by stock.

Prof. Thos. L. Brunk, of the Maryland Agricultural College, spoke of the waste of manure on farms. Southern people are selling cotton seed at \$8 per ton to Northern people, when it is worth \$24. After passing through the animal it is still worth from \$16 to \$20 per ton for manurial purposes. Manure should be kept where animals can tramp on it and free from rain. It thereby gets into better shape, decomposes more readily and becomes available for plant food.

The Secretary read the following resolutions offered by the Fallston Farmers' Club:

WHEREAS, our country, with its temperate climate, valuable mineral resources, low lands and high lands, running water and tide water, and with its proximity to the large cities, is notwithstanding, little known and often misrepresented.

And whereas, there is in many States of our Union and with good results, an earnest effort being made to call the attention of capitalists to the natural advantages of their respective localities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Hartford county, make an earnest and systematic effort to prepare a county exhibit and have it conspicuously located in our State exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893, to be held in Chicago. And further be it

Resolved, That the President of this convention appoint a committee of five to prepare a plan of procedure and report at the next meeting of the Farmers' Convention.

The president appointed on the committee C. L. Vail, P. Silver, F. W. Baker and W. T. L. Taliaferro. The following were elected delegates to the State Farmers' Convention to be held in Baltimore, Henry Macatee, J. P. Silver, Wm. B. Baker, Wm. P. Trimble and Joseph T. Hoopes.

Prof. Brunk, who is the Horticulturist at the State Experiment Station, delivered an interesting address on Pruning. He goes at it with an axe, hatchet and saw, beginning at the roots and working upward. With fruit trees you begin at the top and work downward. He did not see why fruit, even peaches, could not be confined with pot to growing. If you have not varieties which succeed here it is our business to find you something that will grow. In Iowa peaches from China have been introduced upon the bleak prairies and stand the coldest winter.

Mr. E. M. Allen said that all knew he had been endeavoring to strighten out unjust taxation, but you don't all know that the provision of the State Constitution which guarantees that all citizens shall be taxed according to their worth in real and personal property is about to be taken away from us. The last Legislature passed a law abolishing and abrogating this provision of the State Constitution. If you vote to pass this amendment your rights will be gone.

On motion of Mr. George L. Scott the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Profs. Alvord and Brunk for their entertaining and instructive addresses. Dr. Robert Ward, State Veterinary Inspector, delivered an address on the fall and winter diseases of farm stock, at night. The end of the fall season, he said, is noted for unaccountable outbursts of disease among live stock; therefore the farmer should make himself conversant with the nature and cause of these ailments, with the view of preventing them. To prevent disease stables should be cleaned thoroughly, drains cleaned, or if none exist they should be made so that the fluids and excreta may find an exit without polluting the subsoil. Farm ponds should be cleaned out and wells receive attention. Vegetable fungus and organisms become part of the linings of wells and cisterns, and diphtheria has its origin in these accumulations. Horses and young animals are especially subject to this disease. As the fall season progresses the horse sheds his smooth, shining coat to make place for the coarser, heavy winter coat of hair. Whilst this is going on the skin is highly sensitive and the horse needs a moderately warm stable as shelter from the inclement nights. Should the cold air be permitted to act unduly the hair bulbs are chilled, the coat becomes broken and all winter long it is remarked: "How bad this horse's coat looks; he cannot be well." No medicine can obviate the result, for the hair follicles have become palsied and can not regain their normal health and vigor until late spring or summer. Cleanliness of body and legs is next to be considered to prevent skin eruptions. Scratches, cracked heels and grease are all the result of bad stable management. The stable should be light and well ventilated and draughts on the animals should be avoided. The chief fall troubles are dyspepsia, brought on by a total change in diet. A horse needs sound food of little bulk, but when the food is hard and coarse the stomach is unduly distended, and breathing is interfered with. Stock should not be permitted to feed on frosted provender, and to let them do so and turn them suddenly into a warm barn is too much for the animal economy. In winter damp feed should occasionally be given and good linseed meal added to the usual feed will help to relax the bowels. Concerning the amount of good food per day necessary to keep dairy cows, it may be estimated that a cow will do well on 3 per cent. of her live weight; working oxen on 2 or 2½ per cent., but when up for fattening the amount must increase. Dr. Ward closed by speaking of the importance of permitting stock to have exercise in the winter time.

Alliance Page.

While this journal is not an official organ, of the Farmers' Alliance, it is in entire sympathy with that movement and heartily believes in a thorough and systematic organization among farmers to protect their interests. In this column, Alliance news will be presented, and matters akin to that movement discussed. Correspondence is cordially invited.

The Alliance officers, in this state and their addresses are.
 President, Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco.
 Secretary, T. Canfield Jenkins, Pomonkey.
 State Lecturer, : : R. D. Bradley, Preston.

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers Alliance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions, we therefore resolve:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit.
2. To endorse the motto, "In things essential, unity; and in all things, clarity."
3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially, and financially.
4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.
5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.
6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry and all selfish ambition.
7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister; bury the dead; care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, its intentions are "peace on earth and good will toward men."—*From the Constitution of the Maryland State Alliance.*

THE Farmers' Alliance in Caroline county numbers about eight hundred members and is much stronger than in any other county in the State. The *Denton Journal* says "we do not believe the Alliance will develop into a new political party for it is evident that such a step would impair the usefulness and influence of the order." A large meeting was held in Denton on Tuesday week and resolutions were passed favoring the Australian ballot system and a new public road system. The sub treasury bill, authorizing the lending of money to the people at two per cent, and the abolition of the national banking system, was also endorsed and a committee appointed to notify Congressman elect Page thereof, requesting that he give his support to that measure whenever it may be brought before the House of Representatives.

The members of the Alliance should study well the code of principles as laid down by the National body, and thoroughly understand them. It is very important that they be well versed in what they are trying to accomplish, well says an exchange,

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

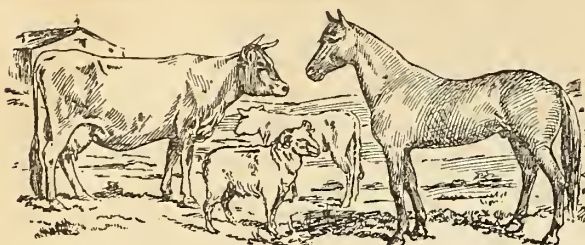
A writer in the *Southern Planter* says: I have never favored the sub-treasury plan, yet I have held that it was a move tending specially to direct the attention of the people to the great insufficiency of money in circulation to meet the demands of commerce and to handle the produce and to do the business of the country on a safe and satisfactory basis, that being the chief cause of low prices, and consequent depression in all business, which is now so rapidly reducing the wealth producers to poverty; and that if not found practicable in itself it should lead to such thought and discussion as would devise some practicable plan of bringing into circulation a sufficient volume of currency to enable the people to engage in their several callings, with a reasonable prospect of some profit for their toil.

I do not favor the sub-treasury plan because, among other reasons, it seems to me that it would give us an unstable currency, limited in amount only by the wheat, cotton, tobacco, etc. produced in the country, that might be warehoused, causing at one season of the year a possible great inflation, thus unfixing all values, and at another season a corresponding contraction.

But, though I cannot favor the sub-treasury plan, I recognize fully, that whilst the volume of money has been stationary for twenty years, the volume of commercial transactions has more than doubled, and just in proportion as commercial transactions have increased, so has the relative demand for money grown with it. And the deficiency of money to meet this increased volume of business has enhanced the value of money and greatly decreased the prices of products. No one is more in sympathy with the suffering masses of the people than I am, or feels more deeply the serious depression in agriculture and of those engaged in and dependent on it for a living, caused by the low prices forced upon them by the great contraction in money during the last twenty years, from \$43 per capita then, down to \$17 now, and the consequent great contraction of all values except debts and taxes, or will strive more earnestly to devise some safe, constitutional plan by which the volume of money in circulation shall be made sufficient to enable the people with reasonable diligence and intelligent labor, to provide for their just wants and leave them an encouraging profit at the close of the year.

But what is money? Johnson and Walker define it "metal coined for the use of commerce;" Webster defines it "coin for current use, or a substitute for it." This substitute (paper money) is something put in the place of coin for the convenience of the people by the country issuing it, and should be of equal value, by its convertibility into coin at the will of the holder. Therefore the paper currency of a country should be as stable and circulate as freely everywhere as the coin which gives it its value as money. There should be no uncertain fluctuations in a currency. It should represent actual values either in coin or Government credit, founded on taxation, and while the volume in circulation should be sufficient always to meet the wants of the trade, it should be limited to a per capita sum, and in such uniform volume as would sustain its standard of value without inflation or contraction.

Stock Raisers' Column.



This column will be devoted to the interests of breeders and stock raisers, and especial attention will be paid to matters pertaining to the breeding and development of light harness and trotting horses. Correspondence is invited.

TURF REFORM.—An important step in turf reform has been taken by the leading racing associations in forming a board of control, which, among other duties, will look after the licensing of jockeys. It will promulgate a rule before the next season opens requiring every jockey to be licensed, and any misconduct will, of course, be followed by a prompt revocation of the license and the loss of the jockey's privileges. The effect of such a regulation will be to keep jockeys on their good behavior and prevent such tricks as have been too common on our race-courses.—*New York Tribune*.

It is given out that Robert Bonner stated that he paid \$41,000 for Sunol (2:10½), just \$1000 more than for Maud S. (2:08¼).

THE Horse Breeder says: The Kentucky trotter is a permanent fixture, and has come to stay and command large and fancy prices. Look at that shrewdest and most acute of American trotting horsemen, paying last year \$20,000 for the untried two-year old Constantine, and this year Bowerman Brothers paying \$7500 for Lady Wilton, and in a few days selling her at an advance of \$2500 to Montana's copper king. Look at her yearlings and weanlings selling at from \$3000 to \$5000 daily, and going out, in a few years astonishing the world by their remarkable performances. See her Nancy Hanks, Angelina, Sternberg and Lady Wiltons last year accomplishing feats unequalled in the history of the trotting turf, and look again to what State the Axtells, Allerton, Mambrino Maids, Pamlicos, Simmocolons, Palo Altos, Sunols and others trace their origin and ancestry.

It is reported that James O. Gray of Boston, Mass., a personal friend of C. H. Nelson, will likely obtain the stallion Nelson, record 2.10 2-3, and make the season of 1891 at Paris, Kentucky.

THE only difficulty in feeding cottonseed meal to colts or other young animals is its concentrated nature and difficulty of digestion. If as easily digested as linseed meal it would be an excellent addition to the colt ration. But we should venture on the very small proportion of this food as given above, not more than one-twelfth or one-thirteenth of the grain ration, and then the effect should be closely watched.

THIS from the *Massachusetts Ploughman* is exceedingly

timely: If we must have horse-racing at the fairs, let us have a walking race occasionally. In this there might be some good to the farming classes. Farmers are interested in the breeding of fast-walking horses, for which they need in their work. A horse that can walk fast will do more work in a day than a slow walker; it is unnecessary to say that. A horse will accomplish a long journey quicker by fast walking most of the distance than he will by trotting some and walking slowly the balance of the time. A farmer doesn't need a span of trotters to draw his mower or reaper; but he does need a good, brisk walking team. So on the plough and the harrow. The most, in fact, all of farm work is done at a walking gait, not at the trotting pace, consequently those who breed horses for the farm should breed to that fast-walking gait. The horse that has a good walking pace has it in the earnest of a good speed in the trotting pace. The fast walk is the foundation of nearly all horse excellence.

DAUGHTERS of Volunteer are gaining an enviable reputation as brood mares. Homestake (2.14¼), the fastest green trotter of the year, is a sample of the sort of goods they are turning out. Sister V (2.17¼) is another successful campaigner whose dam was by Volunteer. She started in seven races last season and was never defeated. Nine of the newcomers to the 2.30 list last season were from daughters of Volunteer. Breeders will do well to secure good Volunteer mares as early as possible. There are not many of them to be had. A number of well-bred sons of Volunteer have stood in the North, and their best daughters will doubtless prove successful as producers. The dams of Fearnought (2.19) and May Be (2.24) were sons of Volunteer.

It is doubtless if there can be found, among all the trotters that have ever made records in 2.30 or better, one that is more strongly inbred than Nelly O'Neil, that got a record of 2.22¼ the past season. She is by Petoskey, out of Fanny, the dam of Petoskey.

Fanny was by Iron's Cadmus, son of Beache's Cadmus, out of a daughter of Beache's Cadmus, son of American Eclipse. In other words, a daughter of the old race horse, Beache's Cadmus, was mated with a son of Beache's Cadmus (Iron's Cadmus), and produced a mare called Fanny, which was bred to Almont and in due time produced Katie Jackson (2.24¾). Fanny was afterwards bred to George Wilkes, and the result was Petoskey.

In course of time this strongly inbred Cadmus mare Fanny was mated with her own son, and the result of this was Nelly O'Neil, which as before stated got a record of 2.22¼ last season. Such experiments sometimes result favorably, but they are far too risky for the average breeder.

"HARK COMSTOCK," who predicted that Sunol would not beat the record of Maud S. (2.08¼) in 1890, now expresses his belief that the renowned daughter of Electioneer will accomplish that difficult feat next season.

SABLE WILKES, black horse foaled in 1884 and got by Guy Wilkes out of Sable by The Moor, has but one representative in the 2.30 list but that one is a yearling and so Sable's single representative weighs more ounces to the pound than any other juvenile trotter on the continent. Mr. Corbitt feels very much elated over having bred the world's fastest trotter for his age.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In a paper read before the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, a leading dairyman of that State, said: "I have had ten years of the most careful experiment with the very best grades that could be bought in Northern Ohio, and ten years of subsequent experience. I gradually turned away from my stables the finest herd of grade milkers that I have ever seen, to give place to Holstein heifers, that I selected as the foundation stock of my future herd. During the last eight years nearly every premium offered by State fairs, cattle shows and other agricultural societies to be competed for in public milk and butter tests has been easily won by Holstein-Friesian cows. Their victories in these contes

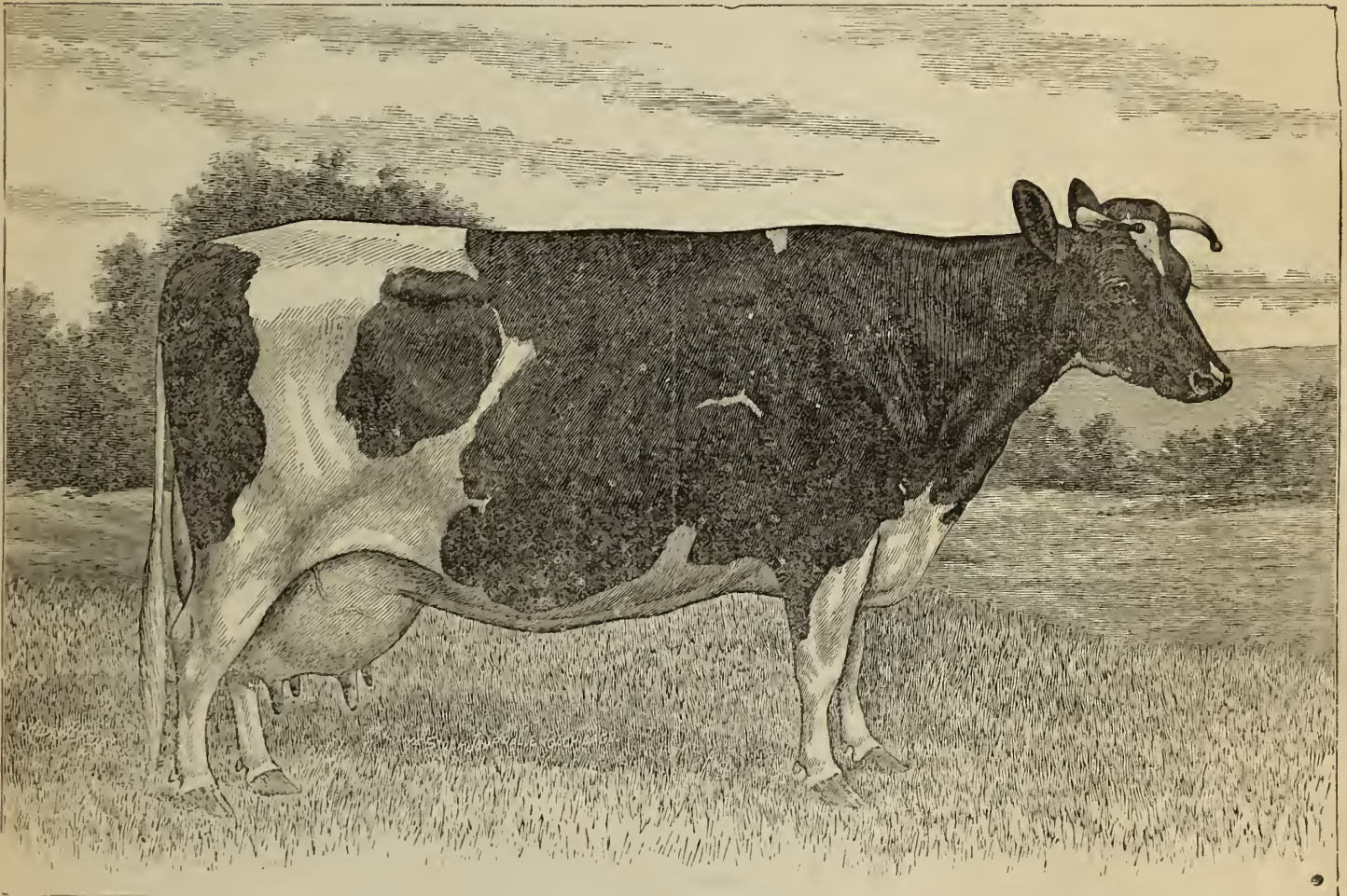
3rd. Holsteins will produce 1,000 pounds of milk or butter with less feed than the same quantity can be produced by any other breed, certainly by any other breed of large cattle.

4th. They are of large size and are of greater value for beef than any other breed of dairy cattle.

5th. They are gentle, docile, and there is no trouble whatever in breaking them to milk.

6th. They have good constitutions, and are very quiet in the pastures, and their longevity is equal to that of any other dairy breed.

7th. They have an advantage, for general dairy purposes, in breeding or ancestry, over any other breed,



have been so numerous and so nearly universal that no candid observer can longer question their superiority over all other dairy breeds, and especially are we warranted in making the following statements:

1st. The average yearly yield of milk and butter to the cow is far greater in the Holstein breed than in any other.

2nd. On the average they hold out their milk longer than any other breed, with the possible exception of the Jerseys; that is to say, an average herd of Holsteins, dropping their calves in the Spring, will give more milk during every month of the season than any other breed of cows, but their superiority will be proportionately greater in October, November and December than during the preceding months.

The Holstein breed of cattle is the result of centuries of not only intelligent breeding, but generous feeding and careful, even tender and solicitous care. The farm-barns of Holland are as good as the farm-houses, and are, many times, a part of the houses. No sensible man has a right to expect cows that have been thus bred to thrive and give generous yields of milk with insufficient food and neglectful care; nor could we expect even these gentle docile, Holland cows to fulfill our expectations if not carefully and regularly milked.

There are Holsteins and Holsteins, and the members of even this noble breed are not of equal value. In making your purchases, buy good animals.

Home Reading.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

BY MRS. M. C. BILLINGS.

Away with wrang'ling, all wearing of creeds,
In this brief mortal journey of life;
While the heart of humanity suffers and
bleeds,
With tenderness minister unto its need—
Forgetting all strife.

Away with reproaches for those who are
bound by fetters of error and wrong;
With fears and forebodings hedged closely
around,
Who never the beauty and sweetness have
found of picture or song.

O, Master, thou pure One, how illy we learn
The lessons thy goodness hath taught,
When hate and contention and bitterness
burn,
When so fully this life, wherever we turn,
With evil is fraught.

To practice thy precepts, to labor and prove
Our nearness in spirit to thee,
With patience and sympathy, showing our
love
In actions of kindness, wherever we move,
Thus Christian to be,—

This surely is best; and this only can make,
While traveling earth's dusty highway—
All sacrifice sweet for humanity's sake,
And brighten with joy every path that we
take
To millennial day!
Hico, Texas.

And we shall see how, while we frown a sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How, when we called, He heeded not our cry
Because His wisdom to the end could see—
—Mrs. May Riley Smith.

WHAT HE MUST BE.

Believe and trust. Through stars and suns,
Through life and death, through soul and
sense,
His wise, paternal purpose runs;
The darkness of His providence
Is star lit with benign intents.

O joy supreme! I know the Voice,
Like none beside on earth and sea;
Yea, more, O soul of mine, rejoice!
By all that He requires of me
I know what God Himself must be.
—Whittier.

Sow; and look onward, upward,
Where the starry light appears—
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting,
Or your own hearts's trembling fears,
You shall reap in joy the harvest
You have sown today in tears.

SONG AND EMMA ABBOTT.

Following is the address of Prof. Swing, at
the funeral of Emma Abbott, at Central Music
Hall, in this city, on Friday, January 9:

English statesmen have mentioned with
pride that the morning drum-beat of the
English soldiers was heard around the world.
Such a reveille does indeed indicate the
spread of a great language and a great power,
but it must be thought only a forerunner of
that better day when the world shall be
girdled with song.

Song stands for so much that is best in hu-
man nature that the soul of man is said
at least to enter heaven with song. Happy
are those toilers or travelers deemed who
sing as they work or journey. Jean Paul
Richter said a good song seemed to his heart
to be the "Evening hymn of this life to
come." Thus all music binds the two worlds
together. It bridges the gulf between time
and eternity, and makes the abyss less terri-
ble to those who must cross over. Not only
Mozart, but millions of mortals have passed
upward amid joyful song.

All music is one art, just as all streams and
oceans are one water, and as all above is one
sky. The artists who created the opera made
also a better hymn for the sanctuary; and the
holy religion of the centuries has been pres-
ent to deepen the meaning of the tones which
were to be poured forth from amid the scen-
ery of the stage. The opera and the church
have helped each other to sweeter tones. It
requires all of human sentiment to create a
great art. Laughter and tears must combine:
the dancing child, the anxious patriot, the
dying mortal must meet in the temple of the
painter, the sculptor, the musician. That
song, "The last rose of Summer," belongs in
part to religion because the leaves of those
scattered blossoms fall on the grave of man.

To the musical compositions of Mendels-
sohn called "Songs without words," the
heart may add what words are most precious
in the passing hour, for all classic music is
like the flowers of the field—a declaration of
a cabin or a palace—a wreath for the grave
or the cradle.

Emma Abbott was born into this high art.
Her father was a teacher of music. Her
home was full of song. It is a great destiny
for a woman to be born into a mission of
music. She holds a sway which is as wide
as it is benevolent. Not all persons desire to
hear the orator when he speaks; not all can
follow his theme or his argument; to many
the sculptor's statue is fine, but dead; but
when music speaks the human heart listens,
be it young or old, rich or poor, sad or hap-
py.

Not only has this art the widest sweep,
but it surpasses in power the sister arts.
Music can draw tears which painter and
sculptor and architect are powerless to start.
Music is most full of inspirations, longings,
visions, spirituality, ambition and hope.
It is democratic, and generous, for it offers
its riches to all in almost equal shares.
The king and the humblest subject are
equal heirs. It was a goodness of God
that permitted this child to carry this art in
her bosom to and fro in the world while many
a season came and went.

NEW YEAR WORDS TO GIRLS.

You are sitting quite quietly watching the
old year as it fades and the new one as it comes.
You think of all the joys and the sorrows
that have come to you during 1890, and of
your hopes and ambitions for 1891; you be-
lieve just as you did just a year ago—that
you will make a great resolve that the year
shall be better and your life nobler and more
unselfish than it was last year. Now don't
do this. Don't make the big resolve.
Think, hope, and pray what you want to,
but in its place, make a lot of little resolves
that each one of which will in time tend to
make you reach the goal you desire to.

Resolve to think a little less about your-
self and a little more of the comforts of
others.

Resolve to be less quick of speech and
more certain in action than you have been.

Resolve not to let the wicked little demon
of envy enter your heart and make you lit-
ter and fault-finding.

Resolve to consider those of your own
household; the inclination on the part of
too many of us is to reserve our virtues and
our graces for those outside, and this is all
wrong.

My dear girls, you had better blush unseen
as good daughters and good sisters, than
gain all the fame imaginable as bright talk-
ers and great beauties without any home-
ly talent. I like that word homely—I use it
perhaps in a different sense from the one
you give it. It means belonging to the
home, and as the home is the place where
love and charity should abide, so the talents
that belong to it are best worth possessing.
God bless every one of you and give you
some day a home of your own. It may come
in the new year. It may be in the years
that are far off but if it never comes just re-
member that the talent of making a home
may be yours, and even though you can
only exercise it in a single room you must
not bury it and count it of no value.—*Ruth
Ashmore, in the Ladies Home Journal.*

GOLDEN WORDS.

For the great law of nature is, let every
one become all that he was created capable
of being.— *Carlyle.*

Sins are like circles in the water when a
stone is thrown into it—one produces an-
other.—*Matthew Henry.*

To rejoice in the happiness of others is to
make it our own; to produce it is to make it
more than our own.—*James.*

The serene, silent beauty of a holy life is
the most powerful influence in the world,
next to the might of God.—*Pascal.*

Mind, it is our best work that he wants,
not the dregs of our exhaustion. I think he
must prefer quality to quantity.—*Macdonald.*

There is dew in one flower and not in an-
other, because one opens its cup and takes it,
while the other closes itself, and the drop
runs off. So God rains goodness and mercy
as wide as the dew, and if we lack them it is
because we will not open our hearts to re-
ceive him.

Let us not forget that God made home
among the first things he created. Before
commerce and trade, laws and statutes,
thrones and altars, there were men and wo-
men, fathers and mothers, brothers and sis-
ters, lovers and friends, hearth-stones and
homes.—*G. R. Van de Water.*



WOMAN'S CORNER.

△ MRS. MARY L. GADDESS, EDITRESS.

This department of THE FARMER will be made of special worth to the ladies of the farmer's household. Fashions in dress, latest ideas of ornamentation, flowers, etiquette, and all subjects in which they may be interested will be fully discussed and in a chatty manner. Mrs. GADDESS, the editress, a well-known writer of this city, cordially invites correspondence on matters of interest in this column and will answer any questions with pleasure.

Fashion has collar bands still straight and high, after the fashion of the officers' collars in the English army uniforms; they are cut on the bias way of the material to give width at the lower edge and smallness at the top. To make them of the proper stiffness, they are interlined with three thicknesses of canvas, stitched closely on the machine. The fashionable bonnet is no protection at all, but is light, dainty pretty and becoming to most faces. Lace frills to fall over the hands are worn with nice dresses, and nothing can be more flattering to the hands. Hooks and eyes are now used almost to the utter exclusion of buttons, and they should be sewed in alternately and quite close together. It is better to use the bent hooks.

It is a fancy of the hour for ladies to buy huckaback and damask towelling by the yard, and hemstitch their own towels at home. A very beautiful quality of towelling linen may be purchased by the yard at 50 cents. Towels of the same quality, a yard and quarter long and hardly as wide, would cost at least \$15 a dozen, so that considerable saving is effected by such a fashionable pastime. In case the worker wishes to make a fanciful, elaborate towel, such as are hung over the others on the rack, all the stitches of Mexican drawn work can be brought into play, and very beautiful artistic pieces of work produced.

Here is a good pudding sance. To three large tablespoonfuls of nice brown sugar, put a large tablespoonful of butter and half a one of flour; stir all together in a bowl until white, then add a gill of boiling water and stir until all is melted, then set it on the stove long enough to just boil up. Add rose-water, a few drops of lemon juice, or a little extract of vanilla.

Every housewife should study how to look neat when doing her house work. You may not be one of those women who think the worse they look the more work they can do, yet most women from different motives occasionally fall into slipshod ways. One is so tired, another thinks nobody minds how she looks and a third believes it to be an extravagance to work "fixed up." Not that one should ever do rough kitchen work in an expensive dress, or come from church and get her Sunday dinner in her best and perhaps only nice gown; but, giving deference to fitness, wear as shapely and neat a dress as possible every day in the

kitchen, for many of us would seldom look well if we waited until work was done before thinking of self and personal appearances.

Perhaps a receipt to protect hands from chapping would be appreciated. The best thing to do for hands or skin inclined to chap is to keep them scrupulously clean and then protect them with a preparation of gum benzoine, one ounce of glycerine and three ounces of water; mix them together and apply.

Every farmer's wife is a poultry raiser, or should be. Is your poultry house damp? There are several causes for dampness, among them the condensation of moisture from the air, the giving off of moisture by the lumber and the moisture exhaled by the fowls. Currents of air would assist to dry it, but they are unsafe. The door and windows should be open during the day. The following can be used: Have plenty of glass, and windows so arranged that the sunlight can come in. In summer shade the windows. Instead of applying the tarred paper to the walls tack it on laths, so as to leave an air space. The lath need not be very close together. Keep the floor well littered, and remove the litter daily, as fowls bring in moisture with their feet. Do not have the drinking water inside, as a portion evaporates. A small night lamp, enclosed in a wire cage, or suspended, will assist in both drying and warming the house, or an ordinary stable lantern may be used, as it is safe and not expensive. Care must be used to suspend it with wire.

In preparing real old-fashioned hash, cold corned beef and potatoes are necessary, in the proportion of one-third meat and two-thirds potato. A beet or two and a good-sized carrot improve it. Chop very fine, first the meat, then add the vegetable. Put a little butter in a frying pan, a teaspoonful or more, according to the amount of hash, pour in nearly half a cup of boiling water, add a little salt and a very little pepper. Then put in the hash, press down nicely till well heated through, then stir it thoroughly and press down again. Cover and set on the back of the stove a little while.

A good tapioca pudding is made thus: one quart of water, one cup of tapioca, a little salt, soak over night. In the morning pare and take the cores from six or seven sour apples, leaving the fruit whole, fill the centers with sugar, place in a baking dish, sprinkle with cinnamon, and pour the tapioca over them. Bake one hour.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 22, 1891.

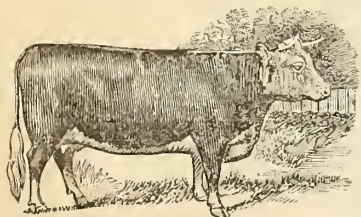
General trade conditions show little change. Wheat is firm and higher; corn about steady; oats a shade easier, and rye and flour unchanged. Hay is easier. Clover seed is a trifle lower, other seeds being unchanged. Eggs have been lower but are stiffening. Butter is wanted at good prices if in prime condition. Poultry shows but little change except that ducks are lower and turkeys a trifle firmer.

We quote:

Spot wheat.....	\$ 99½a1 00.
Southern Fultz	98 a1 04.
Longberry.....	100a1 04.
Stock.....	469,331.
Yellow corn.....	58 a60..
White do.....	60 a61..
Mixed Spot.....	59½a59½
Stock.....	172,119
Oats, whole range.....	48 a52.
Stock.....	103,829
Rye, whole range.....	74 a82
Stock.....	22,543
Family Flour, per barrel....	4 50a5 65
Clover Seed.....	6½a 8.
Timothy Seed.....	110 a1 45
Hay, per ton.....	10 50a11 00
Eggs, per dozen choice.....	25a26..
Butter, fancy roll.....	18..
Butter, prime to choice	14a15..
Chickens, dressed.....	10a12..
Turkeys, dressed good to choice	12a15..
Ducks, dressed.....	10a12..
Geese, dressed.....	7a11..
Dressed Hogs.....	3¾a4¾..

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Sloucum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.



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Choice Sacred Solos, Low Voices	40 "
Classic, Baritone and Bass.	33 "
Classic Tenor Songs.	36 "
Good Old Songs We Used to Sing.	115 "

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Classical Pianist.	42 "
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2d. The only churn to produce butter in from one to eight minutes. Has been made in fifty-five seconds, think of it. Is rare y over two to four minutes winter or summer.

3d. Makes firmer butter and takes all the butter out of the cream, and all the butter-milk out of the butter, thereby causing the butter to keep longer and better. Cleanses itself, anyone can keep it in order or manage it.

4th. The only churn which received the First Premium at the Wilmington and Dover, Del., State Fairs against all competition.

5th. It has never been exhibited at any Fair or Dairymen's Association that it did not take the First Premium.

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CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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WINTER CREAMERIES.

The most profitable season for dairying is in the winter, and all the best creameries run the year through, says the Western Stockman. But successful winter dairying requires special equipment for the work. Most farmers would be surprised at the story the test churn tells of the management of dairy stock. Last winter during the coldest weather we had an opportunity to inspect the working of one of the best creameries in the west. In the test churn we saw the tubes still standing with the butter in after the morning's run. The quality of the cream from over forty herds was before us and showed every grade of production from a mere scum of white curd like stuff, to two inches in the test of pure, rich, yellow butter. There was nothing in the world to make this difference in the product, but methods of work wholly within control of these cream producers. It was easy to see which patron of the creamery was making his cows pay, for they got their pay out of the butter yield, and some of the cream used had no butter in it to speak of. There is no excuse for this wide variation of the quality and quantity of our dairy products in the winter season. Every thoughtful man knows the conditions under which cows will do good service in winter. Good shelter, good food, good water, and nothing else will answer the demands of the cow's system.

A delightful love-story, full of passion and intrigue, and written in Laura Jean Libbey's best vein, entitled, "Ulmont Ulvesford," begins in this week's *New York Family Story Paper*. It is a splendid story, and will be eagerly read by the thousands of admirers of the charming and versatile young authoress of "Miss Middleton's Lover." Our readers should not fail to buy a copy of this week's *Family Story Paper*, so that they can read the opening chapters of "Ulmont Ulvesford," by Laura Jean Libbey.

WHAT MR. NORTON SAYS.

DEAR READER.

Having read Mr. Moorehead's experience plating with gold, silver, and nickel, I feel it my duty to inform others of my success. I sent for a Plater and have more work than I can do. It is surprising the spoons, castors and jewelry that people want plated. The first week I cleared \$37.10, and in three weeks \$119.95, and my wife has made about as much as I have. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. A Plater only costs \$3. You can learn to use it in an hour. Can plate large or small articles, and can make money anywhere. I now have a nice home and bank account, all the product of \$3 invested in a Plater.

S. S. NORTON.

We received this week from Wm. Henry Manle, the seedsman, of Philadelphia, a treatise on "How to make the Garden Pay," pp. 272, that will be a creditable addition to this class of literature. The subjects embraced are home, market and truck gardening, manures, implements, drainage, insects, cultural directions and strawberry culture.

TO THE PACIFIC COAST.—Go to California via the through lines of the Burlington route, from Chicago or St. Louis to Denver, and thence over the new broad gauge, through car lines of the Denver and Rio Grande or Colorado Midland Railways, via Leadville, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake—through interesting cities and unsurpassed scenery. Dining cars all the way.

ROOFING.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars. GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING Co., 39 and 41 W. Broadway, New York. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

FARMERS and farmers' sons who have a horse and rig at their disposal, and who are looking for profitable employment may secure positions worth from thirty to sixty dollars a week by addressing A. J. Potter, 3 East 14th St., New York City.

800,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
All varieties warranted true. All kinds of Nursery Stock. Catalogue free.
J. W. HALL, Marion Station, Md.

Light Hearts and Plenty of Money.

MR. EDITOR;

I have completed my first week's work with my Plating Machine and have \$42 profit as a reward. I am charmed with the business; the work is easy and profits large. I bought my Plater from W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, for \$3, and I feel confident if people only knew how cheaply they would get a Plater and how much money they could make with it, we would see many happy homes, "where penury now exists." It is surprising the amount of tableware and jewelry people want plated, and if persons now idle would send to the above address and get a circular, and go to work, they would soon have light hearts and plenty of money.
MRS. J. C. NOBLE.

Fruit Trees and Plants.

Millions of Raspberry, Blackberry and Strawberry Plants. The latest and best varieties. June bred Peach Trees. We offer everything in the line at lower rates than they can be had elsewhere. Price Lists furnished. Address, JERSEY STATE NURSERY, Bridgeton, N. J. Office, 14 Magnolia Avenue. JOHN WILLCOX, author of "PEACH CULTURE," Manager.



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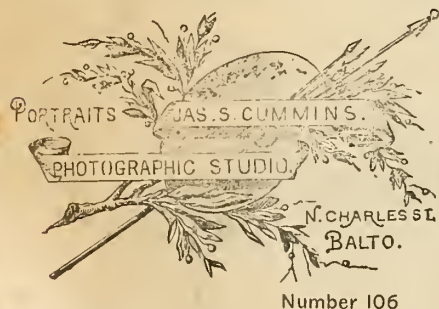
1217 Main St., Richmond, Va.

BLACK MILK FROM A COW.

Rupert Hansborough, of the firm of Crowley, Hansborough & Co., leather dealers, of Chillicothe, is the possessor of a natural curiosity in the shape of a cow which gives black milk. She is on Mr. Hansborough's farm situated a few miles out of town, and can be seen at any time grazing in his pasture, and at milking time her singular yield will be shown to any one desiring to behold it. Of mixed breed, Jersey and Durham, with a strain of Ayrshire, she was calved on the farm and was the second born to her mother, whose milk presented no peculiarity, and whose first calf, a heifer, still gives an abundance of natural tinted milk.

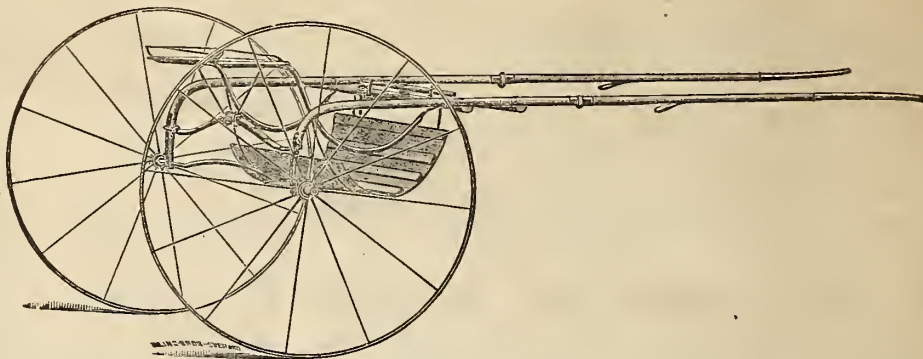
Mollie, as she is called, is a pretty little cow with nothing unusual in her appearance, and has already born five young ones, which have thriven well on her black milk. It produces a fair amount of cream, which is a trifle lighter in color, and which, when churned, makes butter resembling coal tar, but as palatable as though of golden yellow. Mr. Hansborough says that at first they were afraid to drink or use her milk in any way, but overcoming their prejudice now enjoy it as much as any other.

He has received numbers of offers for her both from the proprietors of museums and stockmen, but declined them from hopes that she will yet transmit her peculiarity to some of her progeny. Chemists in Richmond and Washington have analyzed the milk, both fresh and whei made into butter, declare that they can detect nothing to account for its sable color, but attribute it to some unique coloring pigment in the corpuscles of her blood.—*New York Star.*



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We claim to be the Pioneers of the Road Cart Business in this State as we were the first house in the State to receive a car load (100) Carts, and have had more experience and sold more Carts than any house in the State of Maryland.

For 1890 we have contracted with one of the largest Manufacturers in this Country to make a Cart specially for us which we now present to the trade for the first time, having christened it

WHITMAN'S AMERICAN ROAD CART.

It is a Cart made to meet the popular demand: that is, a well made Cart at a very low price, and we say without any fear of being contradicted that it is **THE BEST CART FOR THE PRICE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.**

It is not only durable and well made, but also a very easy riding and neatly finished cart

We use in their construction extra strong wheels, steel axle and tire, thoroughly seasoned selected hickory shafts, *leather trimmed*, and half-Elliptic spring hung directly under seat, and suspended at ends on swinging shackles, making the action of the spring soft and very pleasant.

The seat is suspended on "T" steel seat bars so bent that any one can enter the cart with perfect ease, and is also supported by an iron brace which is clipped to centre of spring and runs diagonally to the steel bars, making a very strong support to seat, and the foot rest which is a protection for the feet, is hung a little below the "T" steel seat bars.

Special prices to the trade.

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